THUNDELARRA

ASX/Media Announcement

15 November 2017

NEW GOLD DISCOVERY AT CROWN PRINCE

Thundelarra is pleased to report a new gold discovery at the Crown Prince prospect.

- **Diamond hole TGGRCDD110 intersects new gold discovery**
- **Multiple occurrences of free gold in quartz-carbonate veining**
- **Geological logging recorded six such occurrences (figures 1-6)**
- **This visible gold occurs across a 5.5m interval from 259.3m**
- **Free gold in the primary zone is highly significant**
- **Host veining noted over 15.7m from 251.7m**
- **The board and our geological team are all very excited by the discovery of free gold in two of the holes drilled to date**

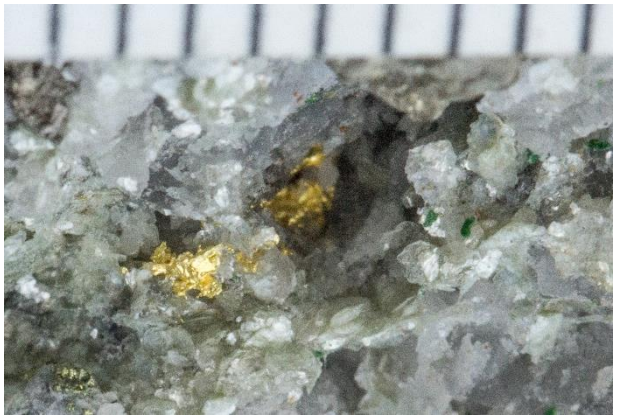


Figure 1. Free gold at 259.30m (scale: mms).

Figure 2. Free gold at 261.45m (scale: mms).

Thundelarra CEO Tony Lofthouse commented: *"Finding visible free gold in fresh drill core from within the primary zone is uncommon and so this is highly significant for the potential of the Crown Prince prospect. The presence of visible free gold will generally indicate high gold grades, so the core will be cut, sampled and submitted for laboratory assays as soon as possible"*.

These occurrences of visible gold reinforce the significance of the visible gold seen at 128.8m in hole TGGDD090 (ASX announcement of 01 November 2017). This is further evidence that primary gold mineralisation persists to depths well below the level of the historical workings at Crown Prince.

These findings validate our aggressive exploration approach, fully justifying our pursuit of the Crown Prince tenement. They augur well for the rest of the drilling campaign currently underway.

Figures 1 to 6 show photographs of the free gold observed in this drill hole and clearly show that the gold is separate from the sulphides. Figure 7 shows the 15.7m of drill core from 251.7m containing multiple quartz-carbonate veining that hosts the free gold mineralisation.

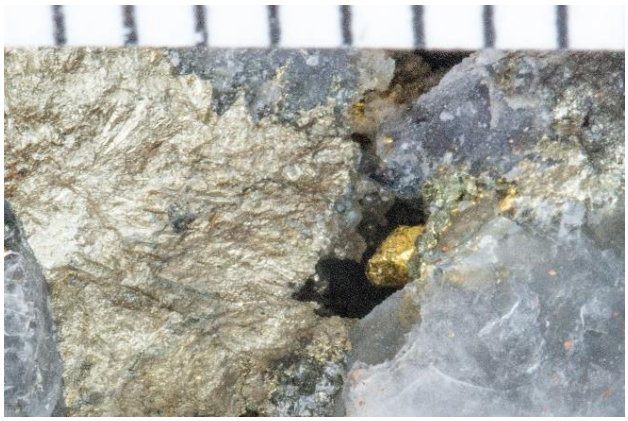


Figure 3. Free gold and sulphide at 263.80m (scale: mms).

Figure 4. Free gold and sulphide at 264.10m (scale: mms).

Figure 5. Free gold at 264.70m (scale: mms).

Figure 6. Free gold and sulphide at 264.80m (scale: mms).

The possibility that commercial mineralisation is present at Crown Prince is significantly enhanced by the presence of free gold in multiple locations below the historical workings. Free gold occurs at approximately 110m vertical depth (128.8m down hole TGGDD090) and now also at approximately 245m vertical depth (260m down hole TGGRCDD110).

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Prospect	Depth	Azimuth	Dip
TGGRCDD110	645786	7073742	Crown Prince	320m*	075°	-70°

*Table1. Diamond tail currently being drilled at Crown Prince Prospect (P51/3009). Australian Geodetic Grid GDA94-50. Magnetic azimuth. * indicates the depth drilled to date: the hole has not yet completed.*

The host rock is quartz-carbonate veining with some arsenopyrite, pyrite and pyrrhotite sulphides (Figures 1 to 6). The veining is interpreted to be within the main shear zone and this hole extends the known occurrence of this host rock to at least 120m below the last recorded level of workings.

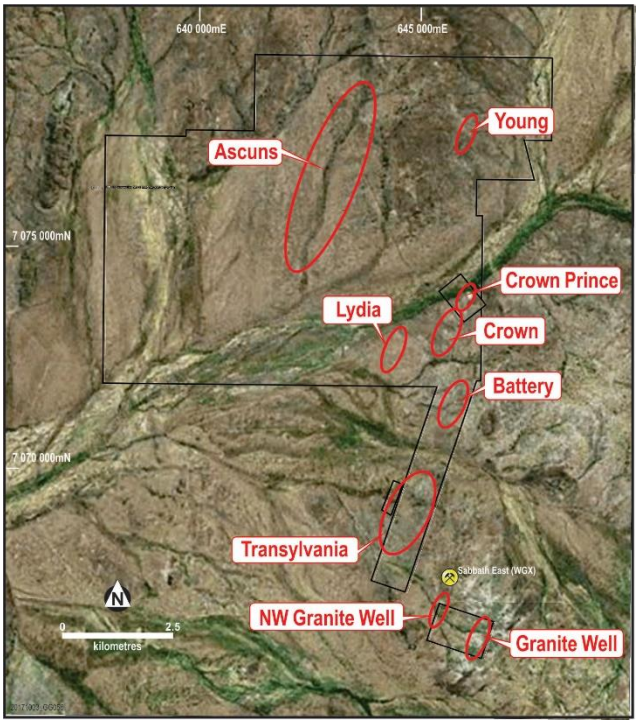
Historical gold production totalled about 21,000 ounces at approximately 21 grams per tonne and was sourced from a maximum reported depth of 120m. The current drilling will help us gain a clear

understanding of the geology and structures controlling the mineralisation, which in turn will allow us to target effectively for extensions to that mineralisation.

Figure 7. Hole TGGRCDD110 core from 251.70m to 267.40m downhole showing multiple occurrences of quartz-carbonate veining that hosts the gold mineralisation.

About Garden Gully.

Thundelarra's wholly-owned Garden Gully project comprises 15 granted Prospecting Licences and 2 granted Exploration Licences covering about 78 square kilometres, located in Western Australia's Murchison region about 20 kilometres north-west of the town of Meekatharra.



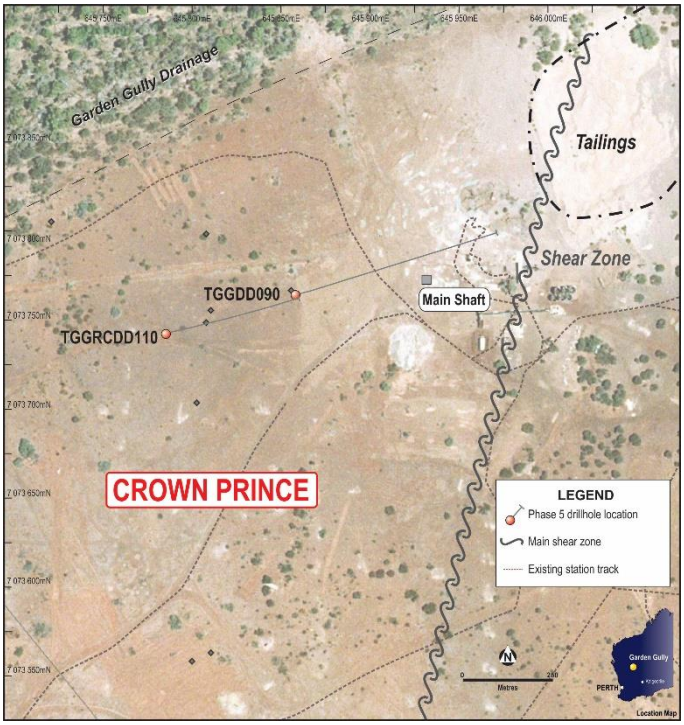


Figure 8. Garden Gully prospects on LandSat image. *Figure 9. Crown Prince: approximate drill collar locations.*

Thundelarra began exploration at Garden Gully in mid-2016 and drilled 85 reverse circulation holes (13,721m) and 2 diamond holes (788m) prior to the 3,500m RC and 3,000m diamond programmes currently underway. Our aggressive approach to exploring the exciting prospects here continues.

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THUNDELARRA LIMITED		**ASX Code**
Quoted Shares:	**635.1M**	**THX**
Quoted Options:	**109.3M**	**THXOB**

Competent Person Statement

The details contained in this report that pertain to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves, are based upon, and fairly represent, information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Costica Vieru, a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a full-time employee of the Company. Mr Vieru has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style(s) of mineralisation and type(s) of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (JORC Code). Mr Vieru consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based upon the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1: JORC Table 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down-hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• This is report of a visual observation of drill core from a diamond drilling programme underway. To date no samples have been taken as the core has to be logged and cut first. The core is examined visually and logged by the geologist. Any visual observation of alteration or of mineralisation are noted on the drill logs. • No samples have been taken yet. Core will be cut and sampled as soon as practicable. • The presence or absence of mineralisation is initially determined visually by the site geologist, based on experience and expertise in evaluating the styles of mineralisation being sought.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	• This hole is a diamond drillhole being drilled at HQ size (63.5mm diameter) by a track mounted Desco 7000 with automated break outs using triple tube coring to maximise core recovery. All support equipment is all-wheel drive. Core was oriented using NQ REFLEX Ori tools. Hole attitude where surveyed uses Champ gyro.
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• To date the recording of the recovered core is by visual inspection. Core recovery is recorded after each run. • Using triple tube coring to maximise core recovery. • No samples have yet been submitted for assay so no information is yet available to comment on any relationship between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• Core is being logged visually by experienced and competent geologists. • Each interval of core is being photographed and recorded prior to eventual sampling and assay. • The entire length of each drillhole is logged and evaluated. Sub-sampling
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• No sampling of the core has been carried out yet. • Not relevant as the program is coring. • Not relevant as the core has not yet been sampled. • Not relevant as the core has not yet been sampled. • Not relevant as the core has not yet been sampled. • Not relevant as the core has not yet been sampled.

Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• Not relevant as the core has not yet been sampled. • Handheld XRF equipment, where used, is an Olympus Delta XRF Analyser Thundelarra follows the manufacturer's recommended calibration protocols and usage practices. • Not relevant as the core has not yet been sampled.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• Not relevant as the core has not yet been sampled. • The program included no twin holes. • Data is collected and recorded initially on hand-written logs with summary data subsequently transcribed in the field to electronic files that are then copied to head office. • Not relevant as the core has not yet been sampled.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Collar locations were located and recorded using hand-held GPS (Garmin 60Cx model) with typical accuracy of ±3m. Down-hole surveys every ~50m using a Reflex EZ-track tool or Champ gyro as applicable. • The map projection applicable to the area is Australian Geodetic GDA94, Zone 50. • Topographic control is based on standard industry practice of using the GPS readings. Local topography is relatively flat. Detailed altimetry (and thus the reporting of RLs for each drill collar) is not warranted.
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• Drill hole collars were located and oriented so as to deliver maximum relevant geological information to allow the geological model being tested to be assessed effectively. • This is still early stage exploration and is not sufficiently advanced for this to be applicable. • Not relevant as the core has not yet been sampled.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• Not relevant as the core has not yet been sampled. • Not relevant as the core has not yet been sampled. A main objective of this programme is to obtain relevant geological information that allows this issue to be evaluated.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• When all relevant intervals have been sampled, the samples are collected and transported by Company personnel to secure locked storage in Perth before delivery by Company personnel to the laboratory for assay.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Internal reviews are carried out regularly as a matter of policy. However, this item is not relevant at this time as the core has not yet been sampled.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	• The Garden Gully Project comprises fifteen granted prospecting licences P51/2909, P51/2910, P51/2911, P51/2912, P51/2913, P51/2914, P51/2760, P51/2761, P51/2762, P51/2763, P51/2764, P51/2765, P51/2941, P51/2948, P51/3009 and two granted exploration licences E51/1661, and E51/1737, totalling approximately 78 square kilometres in area. THX holds a 100% interest in each lease.

	• The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The project is partially located in the Yoothapina pastoral lease, 15km north of Meekatharra, in the Murchison of WA. • The licences are in good standing and there are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• First workings in the Garden Gully area: 1895 - 1901 with the Crown gold mine. 264 tonnes gold at 1.99 oz/t average (~ 56 g/t Au). Maximum depth~24m. Kyarra gold mine (1909 – 1917): 18,790 oz gold from quartz veins in "strongly sheared, decomposed, sericite rich country rock". - Seltrust explored for Copper and Zinc from 1977, reporting stratigraphically controlled "gossanous" rock from chip sampling and drilling. - In 1988, Dominion gold exploration at Crown defined a >100ppb gold soil anomaly. RAB to 32m: "no significant mineralisation": drilling was "sub-parallel to the dip of mineralisation". Best intersection: 15m at 2.38g/t from 5m. - 1989 at Lydia: Julia Mines RAB drilled 30 m intervals 100m apart across the shear zone targeting the arsenic anomaly. 12m at 5.16 g/t Au from 18m; 6m at 3.04 g/t Au from 18m. No samples deeper than 24m due to poor recovery, so open at depth in the prospective shear zone. Julia also drilled shallow aircore at Crown mine, returned best intersection of 2m at 0.4g/t Au from 34m in quartz veins in felsic volcanics. - In 1989, Matlock Mining explored North Granite Well and Nineteenth Hole. Best result 8m at 2.1 g/t Au. Supergene zone: grades to 3.17 g/t Au and still open. - 1993 – 2003: St Barbara Mines: RAB, RC on E51/1661. Gold associated with black shale (best: 1m at 0.64 g/t). - 1996, Australian Gold Resources RAB and RC drilling found Cu, Zn and Ag anomalies (up to 1800ppm Cu, 1650ppm Zn and 3.8 g/t Ag) associated with saprolitic clay and black shales at 60-80m deep on current E51/1661. - 2001-2002, Gamen (Bellissimo & Red Bluff Noms) trenched, sampled, mapped and RC drilled at Crown. Results (up to 0.19 g/t Au) suggests the presence of gold mineralisation further to the east of Crown gold mine. - 2008 – 2009: Accent defined targets N and S of Nineteenth Hole from satellite imagery and airborne magnetics. • Exploration at Battery started in the late 19th century with the discovery of the old Battery mine, which was exploited at the same time as the Crown and Kyarra gold mines in the late 19th and into the early 20th centuries. Limited exploration followed until 1987 to 1990, when Dominion Mining started exploring south and east of the old Battery mine. Results of RAB drilling show a 1,200m long Au-As anomaly east and south-east of the old Battery mine. Best intersects were 2m at 1.19g/t Au and 2m at 1.03g/t Au. In 1993, Defiance Mining drilled three lines of RAB: 91 holes for 2,583m. Best intersect was 4m at 0.44g/t Au.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Garden Gully project lies on the south-eastern limb of the Abbotts Greenstone Belt; comprised of Archaean rocks of the Greensleeves Formation (Formerly Gabanintha); a bimodal succession of komatiitic volcanic mafics and ultramafics overlain by felsic volcanics and volcaniclastic sediments, black shales and siltstones and interlayered with mafic to ultramafic sills. Regional synclinal succession trending N-NE with a northern fold closure postdating E-W synform, further transected by NE trending shear zones, linearity with the NE trend of the Abernethy Shear, which is a proven regional influence on structurally controlled gold emplacement in Abbotts and Meekatharra Greenstone Belts and in the Meekatharra Granite and associated dykes. - The Project is blanketed by broad alluvial flats, occasional lateritic duricrust and drainage channels braiding into

		the Garden Gully drainage system. Bedrock exposures are limited to areas of dolerite, typically massive and unaltered. Small basalt and metasediment outcrops exist, with some exposures of gossanous outcrops and quartz vein scree. - Gold bearing quartz reefs, veins and lodes occur almost exclusively as siliceous impregnations into zones within the Kyarra Schist Series, schistose derivatives of dolerites, gabbros and tuffs, typically occurring close to axial planes of folds and within anastomosing ductile shear zones. At the Battery prospect, horizons of graphitic shale with local massive sulphides are interposed between the locally deformed and sheared mafic/ultramafic intrusives of the Greensleeves formation. Intrusions of quartz-porphyry are also observed. Gold mineralisation is localised in quartz veins with arsenopyrite, within the massive sulphides and at or near the contacts between black shales, quartz porphyry and mafic schist. Primary gold mineralisation in quartz feldspar porphyry has been observed at depth in recent drilling: porphyry is also recorded in historical reports on Crown Prince / Kyarra.
Drill hole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all material drill holes: • easting and northing of the drill hole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • down hole length and interception depth • hole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	• All relevant drillhole details are presented in Table 1. • The principal geologic conclusion of the visual observations in this report confirms the presence of gold mineralisation in the primary zone at depth and below the lowest recorded level of historical workings. This is significant in that it provides evidence that the known nearer surface mineralisation is continuing at depth.
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• Not relevant as the core has not yet been sampled. • Not relevant as the core has not yet been sampled. • Not relevant as the core has not yet been sampled.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	• Not relevant as the core has not yet been sampled. Insufficient geological data have yet been collected to confirm the geometry of the mineralisation. • Not relevant as the core has not yet been sampled. True widths are not yet ascertained and geometry is still to be determined.
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to, a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• Relevant location maps and figures are included in the body of this and previous announcements. Approximate locations of drill collars of TGGDD090 and TGGRCDD110 are shown on Figure 9. Insufficient data have yet been collected to allow meaningful cross-sections to be drawn.
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• Not relevant as the core has not yet been sampled.

Other substantive exploration data	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including, but not limited to: geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density; groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	• Not relevant as this announcement only reports visual observations and the core has not yet been sampled.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Two drilling programmes are currently underway at the Garden Gully project: 3,000m-3,5000m of RC drilling and approximately 3,000m of diamond drilling. Work is designed to generate structural interpretations to aid in resource definition drilling at Lydia and at Crown Prince • Figures 2 and 3 provides a broad overview of the potential geological targets at the Garden Gully Project that are still to be tested by follow up drilling. Further details will be provided when available.

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